

## 7. Administrative procedures

### 7.1 Introduction

This section explains procedures to deal with cross-boundary issues, to promote integrated management and to monitor and review the effectiveness of this plan as a means of achieving its objectives and policies.

### 7.2 Integrated management and cross-boundary issues

Integrated management involves a consideration of:

- the effects of the use of one natural resource on **other natural and physical resources** or on other parts of the environment recognising that such effects may occur across space and time;
- the functions of **other agencies** in respect of the coastal marine area or involved in resource management which could affect the coastal marine area;
- the social and economic objectives and interests of the community, recognising that natural and physical resources cannot be managed without having regard to social, economic and cultural factors.

Cross-boundary issues may occur when environmental effects of one resource use are felt in another part of the environment (eg. water quality effects in the coastal marine area as a result of discharges into rivers). Integrated management aims to minimise the effects of cross-boundary issues and promote complementary management of the coastal marine area, coastal resources and the adjacent land.

Cross-boundary issues may exist in relation to:

- water quality (land management and river quality affects coastal water quality);
- air quality (air is free to move between land and the coastal marine area);
- natural hazards (coastal erosion may affect activities or developments near the sea, and uses of the coastal marine area may influence coastal erosion);
- noise (like air, noise is free to move between land and the coastal marine area).

Cross-boundary issues may also arise when tangata whenua are expected to express their interests in the coastal environment to a number of different agencies having coastal management functions, ie, Ministry of Fisheries, Department of Conservation, regional councils and district councils. This can result in consultation duplication and inefficiencies, and place unnecessary demands on tangata whenua.

Integrated management will assist the Taranaki Regional Council to co-ordinate management of activities and natural and physical resources with:

- the Department of Conservation (responsible for marine conservation and aspects of coastal resource management);
- the Ministry of Fisheries (responsible for fisheries management, including aspects of marine farming, and enhancement and harvesting);
- New Plymouth District Council and South Taranaki District Council (responsible for managing and controlling noise and the effects of land use, down to the mean high water spring line);
- The Maritime Safety Authority (responsible for safety of navigation and for an overview of oil spill contingency planning);
- The Medical Officer of Health at Taranaki Healthcare (responsible for the public health effects of water quality issues).

### Procedures

The Taranaki Regional Council will use the following procedures in relation to integrated management and cross-boundary issues:

1. **Having regard**, under Section 66 of the Act, to the policy statements and plans (including resource management plans, strategic plans and annual plans) of territorial authorities and neighbouring regional councils and the extent to which this plan needs to be consistent with those documents.
2. **Liaising**, as appropriate, with the **New Plymouth District Council** and **South Taranaki District Council** on cross-boundary issues affecting the coastal marine area (particularly in relation to noise, landuse issues and activities on the beach or foreshore).
3. **Transferring functions** which would be more efficiently, effectively and appropriately carried out by other agencies.
4. **Preparing regional plans** relating to air quality and inland water quality which will be appropriately complemented by the regional coastal plan.
5. **Liaising**, as appropriate, with **Environment Waikato** (the Waikato Regional Council) and the **Manawatu-Wanganui Regional Council** on matters of coastal management that are relevant to more than one region.
6. **Liaising** with the **Maritime Safety Authority** in order to jointly maintain the safety of navigation and other surface water activities.
7. **Liaising**, as appropriate, with the **Department of Conservation** in relation to the implementation and review of coastal policy, and in relation to matters of marine conservation and conservation across the land/sea interface.
8. **Liaising**, as appropriate, with the **Ministry of Fisheries** in relation to marine farming and in relation to fisheries management issues relevant to the Regional Coastal Plan.

9. **Liaising**, as appropriate, with the **Medical Officer of Health at Taranaki Healthcare** in relation to public health matters arising from issues of water quality and discharge of contaminants.
10. **Exercising** the following **functions and powers** under the Act:
  - (a) Distribution of coastal permit applications to the Minister of Conservation under Section 90;
  - (b) Notification of coastal permit applications or requiring approval for non-notification from other affected management agencies under Sections 93 and 94;
  - (c) Making submissions on resource consent applications made to other consent authorities;
  - (d) Involving other management agencies in pre-hearing meetings under Section 99;
  - (e) Holding joint hearings with New Plymouth District Council or South Taranaki District Council when appropriate under Section 102.
  - (f) Co-ordinating consultation between the tangata whenua and the Department of Conservation, the New Plymouth District Council and the South Taranaki District Council to minimise consultation demands on tangata whenua.
11. **Making submissions** in respect of documents prepared by other authorities.

### 7.3 Monitoring

The Taranaki Regional Council is required by Section 35 of the Act to undertake monitoring and keep records. The Council must monitor:

- the state of the regional environment (to the extent necessary to carry out the Taranaki Regional Council's functions under the Act);
- the suitability and effectiveness of this plan;
- the exercise of any transferred functions, powers or duties; and
- the exercise of coastal permits;

and take any action that is appropriate in the circumstances.

### Procedures

The monitoring of the effectiveness of this plan will be carried out in conjunction with monitoring of the Regional Policy Statement for Taranaki and other regional plans. The following methods will be used to monitor the coastal marine area and the effectiveness of this plan.

1. **Consideration** of results of monitoring undertaken as part of the **Regional Monitoring Strategy** for Taranaki. The strategy contains methods to monitor the overall state of the environment of the Taranaki region. Monitoring programmes will be extended or adjusted over time as appropriate.

2. **Consideration** of the results of methods used in conjunction with territorial authorities, to monitor **coastal erosion**.
3. Continuation of **water quality monitoring** at bathing beaches.
4. Continuation of **marine ecological monitoring** at hard and soft substrata sites around the coast.
5. **Compliance monitoring** carried out in relation to individual coastal permits. Where appropriate to the nature and scale of effect of an activity, individual consent monitoring programmes will be designed and implemented in conjunction with the consent holder.
6. Continuation of recording and evaluating **unauthorised discharges** to land, water and air in the coastal marine area, along with other unauthorised activities in the coastal marine area.
7. Use of **monitoring and research programmes** carried out by **other agencies** where appropriate.
8. Use of **information** (including requests and complaints) from iwi, territorial authorities, other agencies and the public, where appropriate.
9. **Keeping records** of the numbers of notified and non-notified consents applied for and the number granted and declined in each category.
10. **Keeping records** of the numbers of consent applications made for each type of activity regulated by the plan.

#### **7.4 Review**

The Act requires that this Plan be fully reviewed no later than 10 years from the date upon which it becomes operative. That review will include a review of the Plan and all changes to the Plan.

#### **Procedures**

The following procedures will be used to review this plan.

1. A **review** will be carried out in response to any changes in the **New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement** and the **Regional Policy Statement** for Taranaki. This review will be to the extent appropriate to determine and make changes to the plan so that it is not inconsistent with those policy statements.
2. A **review** will be carried out if a **new issue** arises, or if regional monitoring shows a significant change in an existing issue or shows that a review would otherwise be appropriate.

3. A **full review** (within the meaning of Section 79 of the Act) will be carried out no later than 10 years after the date upon which this plan becomes operative.

The procedures to be used to review the plan will be determined at that time, and will include (as part of a review programme):

- (i) an assessment of the state of those matters that will be the subject of monitoring in the Regional Monitoring Strategy, and comparison with the relevant objectives of the plan;
- (ii) internal assessment by officers of the Taranaki Regional Council regarding the efficiency and effectiveness of policies and methods of implementation in achieving the objectives of the plan;
- (iii) internal assessment by officers of the Taranaki Regional Council regarding the usefulness of the matters required to be included in an application for a coastal permit and of administrative procedures;
- (iv) formal and informal liaison with public authorities and key interest groups regarding the effectiveness of the plan;
- (v) analysis and appropriate incorporation of public submissions regarding proposed changes to the plan, or re-notification of the plan, as required by Section 79 of the Act.